Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ... 2 00 SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN New York City PARIS-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Governor Odell's Vetoes.

We have before us the text of sixteen veto messages written by Governor BEN-JAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., during the present ion of the Legislature. While none of the bills vetoed is of great importance, the messages make interesting reading, for they afford an excellent idea of the Governor's clear insight and thorough method in the exercise of his functions as a factor in the law-making power.

Four of the vetoed bills, we observe. are thrown out because they are so plainly unnecessary that it is difficult to understand why they should have been introduced, favorably reported and passed by both Senate and Assembly, unless there is either surprising ignorance in Albany of the provisions of general statutes already existing. or a motive in each case that does not appear upon the surface. Let us glance at them.

Assemblyman AHERN got through a bill, Assembly No. 334, to change the corporate name of the Troy Young Men's Association to the Troy Public Library. "Unnecessary legislation," says the Governor. " Sections 2,411 and 2,417 of the Code of Civil Procedure make ample provision for changing the name of corporations by proceedings in the courts.

Senator Wagner, in Senate Bill No. 431, attempts to perform a similar service to the Orphan Asylum of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn. Follow the Code instead of coming to Albany, says the Governor.

The railroad commissioners of Mamakating, in Sullivan county, want authority to issue refunding bonds. Assemblyman DUSENBURY introduces a bill authorizing such an issue, and the Legislature passes "Issue your refunding bonds," says the Governor in substance, " under the clear and sufficient authority of Section 7 of the general Municipal act.

CAMPBELL VALENTINE SCHUYLER Wishes to obtain from the State a clear title to certain real estate in the borough of Manhattan. Senator FULLER introduces a bill, and the Senate and the Assembly pass it. "The proceeding for acquiring the interest of the people of the State in land acquired by escheat, forfeiture or otherwise." remarks the Governor, " is now covered by | Governor believes that the proposed change Article 4 of the Public Lands law, and that would jeopard the interests of citizens;

Instance. are unconstitutional.

any exception should be made in the present

voted at its last annual meeting to change tendent of Insurance, it ought not to expect ments are prevented or delayed for the same the working of its highways from the labor special legislation of any kind. tax to the money tax system, under the provisions of Section 52 of the General Highway certain additional privileges and rights law. For some reason it does not want the upon the society incorporated in 1895 and change of method of taxation to take effect | in 1898 as the "Trustees of Scenic and now. Assemblyman TRAUB introduced, and Historic Places and Objects." The pro- Mr. HEWITI to THE SUN concerning the at the railroads, steamboat companies, hotels and the Legislature passed, a bill practically posed amendment provides that members amelioration of human conditions provoked boarding houses." excepting Dewitt from the operation of the may receive compensation for their ser- lately a long discussion in The Sun as to the If the members of the New Jersey Legislatgeneral law in regard to the time when vices, which was prohibited in the original meeting shall take effect. Governor Opell versity may cooperate by instituting lectpoints out the fact that the State Constitutives, lending books," and otherwise aiding Mr. Carnggie's plan of establishing public tion prohibits the Legislature from passing the necessary objects of the corporation. a private or local bill for laying out, open- The Governor finds the powers conferred ing, altering, working or discontinuing by the bill too broad; and in the clause roads or highways.

which passed both branches, providing for appropriation. He says: compensation for the services and expenses present term of office, and also for reimbursement for future expenses in defending actions that may be brought against him encounters Article III., Section 28 of the into the Governor's hands. Constitution, as follows:

"The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common servant, agent or contractor.

grounds of public policy, dangerous prec- veto messages. edent, or considerations of equity as between the State and the persons whom the bilis propose to benefit; and here the careful scrutiny to which the Governor subjects all measures that reach him, and the acuteness of his perception of underlying principles appear even more clearly than in the foregoing cases of unnecessary or unconstitutional legislation.

His first veto concerned Assemblyman BEDELL's Goshen water supply bill, which bore the early number of 3 among the Assembly bills of the session. This measure authorized the village officers to borrow now not exceeding \$10,000 for extending or improving their water supply, and to borrow hereafter not exceeding \$2,000 in any one year for further extension and improvement of the system. The general Village law of 1897 gives to the village authorities the control and supervision of the waterworks, but it provides that they shall not expend for such purposes more than \$1,000 in any year, in villages of the second class, " unless expressly authorized by a proposition adopted at a taxpayers' election." The Governor remarks:

"in my judgment this provision is a very proper ne, and the practice of applying to the Legislature for special acts relieving villages in certain instances not be encouraged. If the work referred to in the pro-posed act is necessary, and desired by the taxpayers. not be given by a special act of the Legislature author-

measure styled an "Act to limit the terri- sonian principles. So have his Demo- stance of his proposed gift to New York tory of the village of Hastings-on-Hudson cratic opponents. It is a little hard to he would impose on the public the cost of h, hways." The actual purpose and effect | Jeffer Jonians of the Philadelphia school, raises, therefore, is whether the public free as the right to breather

of this measure is thus exposed by the

"The Good Roads law provides that no street highway within the bounds of a city or incorporated village shall be improved at the expense of the State. f this act should become a law, it would establish a precedent which would undoubtedly be followed by other cities and villages which would also seek to have what are virtually their own streets improved at the public expense by placing them outside their boundaries. This would open a field for the expenditure of the money of the State which was not contemplated in the passage of the Good Roads ac., and should not be permitted."

Another Good Roads act case is that of SARAH E. LEITH of Normansville, in Albany county, who claims damages due to turnpike construction. Assemblyman Coughtry introduces a bili admitting her claim to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and the Legislature passes it. But it is clearly provided in the Good Roads law that the people of the State shall in no case be liable by such damages sustained. Mrs. LEITH's claim was upon the local treasury, not on the State treasury; and her method of collecting it was adequately prescribed. The Governor vetoes the bill, because, as he says, " the statute does not contemplate that the State shall pay any portion of the expense of acquiring the right of way, or of resulting damages. It would seem, in view of the provisions of the statute, that the party named in the proposed act has no claim, legal, equitable or moral, against the State."

A bill of Assemblyman BENNETT's called an "Act to regulate the profession of Public Accountants," the Governor vetoes because it exempts certain accountants from the Regents' examinations required by existing law, and would thus operate unfairly as between different individuals in the same

State-regulated profession. A bill to empower the town boards of Nassau county to have their records recopied at an expense undetermined is rejected because it puts in the town boards unlimited power without any action of the taxpavers.

A small bill pregnant with consequences to the State treasury is Assemblyman MAIN'S No. 121., " for the relief of the First Universalist Society of Mount Vernon, New York, a religious corporation." It proposed to exempt that religious corporation from all assessments on public improvements heretofore levied and now unpaid. The Governor remarks in vetoing

" While there has been on the statute books for number of years a law relieving the real estate of religious corporations used solely for church purposes from general taxation, yet it has always been considered sound public policy that all persons and corporations, whether religious or secular, should bear their just share of local improvements from which they receive a proportionate benefit. A great number this is the first one that has reached me during the present session I desire to express my judgment that legislation of the character of the proposed act should not be enacted into law

Two Senate bills introduced by Mr. Don-NELLY and intended to change details of procedure in settling accounts in Surrogate's Court, are rejected because the act fully provides for protecting both the in one case of infants powerless to look rights of the State and the equities of par- after their own rights.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company ties affected. I know of no reason why of Erie county wants to change its name; As it is, the city is unable to pay for all the Two bills that passed both branches are that, having voluntarily placed itself outstopped by Governor Open because they side of the privileges and restrictions of of the libraries they must have learned to day. All these fish are turned into off or fertilizer, as The town of Dewitt, in Onondaga county, the close supervision of the State Superin- bridges and other needed public improve-Senator SLATER's bill, No. 211.

the change of system voted by the town | charter; and that the Regents of the Uniproviding for the cooperation of the Regents Assemblyman Doughty put in a bill, he sees a prospect of future demands for an

"It does not seem to me that it is a legitimate funcof the Sheriff of Nassau county in finishing tion of the State to go any further than it has already up his duties after the expiration of his gone in granting the present charter, nor should the State assume, even remotely, any liability on account of this society."

This completes the list; four vetoes beofficially. The Governor vetoes the bill, cause the bills are unnecessary, two because remarking that the expense of defending the Governor thinks them unconstitutional, actions is provided for already in the County | and ten because they do not meet his views law, while the provision for compensation of right and sound public policy. It is for services to be rendered by the Sheriff extraordinary that some of these measures after the expiration of his term of office should have passed both branches and got

The above exhibit is encouraging, for it proves that Governor Opell has a sharp council of any city, nor any Board of Supervisors, eye for special legislation however disgrent any extra compensation to any public officer, guised, a swift and accurate perception of the real meaning of verbiage, and abso-The ten remaining vetoes are based on lutely no desire to preach or pose in his

Another Jeffersonian Society.

It is said to be composed largely of young districts inhabited by the illiterates. men, but we notice that it is rich in old Moreover, there is another side to this and somewhat shopworn figureheads. It matter of libraries. A large body of the is astonishing how many ancient men a public, Roman Catholics more particularly, is sure to include.

thereabouts who don't love Col. BRYAN censorship. The question as to the fithave formed the Jeffersonian Society ness of books for indiscriminate public and stimulating the demand for har- a sort of Index Expurgatorius, against mony. There are about 100 leaders lead- which many gibes are made. Practically, ing the Jeffersonian Society of Phil- the great demand at a circulating library adelphia, and followers are confidently is for books of fiction, as to the substantial least, said by 100 leading reorganizers? Any reasonably be grave differences of opinionfool with feet can follow, but think of a whether they are strengthening or enso fortunate and so rich in talent? One whether their free circulation is advanhundred leaders in Philadelphia alone, tageous to society or injurious to it in genrebuild the Philadelphia Democracy. They be overleaped, as being in nature itself.

to be done, it will be done by the majority, agreement. by those who stuck to Col. BRYAN, not those

who deserted him. he present generation of Keystone Democrats i an amusing lot. The plan of at trotting than that between Jay Eye Jeffersonian reorganization of the Democratic party in a Republican city and State cannot seem solemn or impressive to anybody but the planners. It is not a fortunate time to begin the toils of reorganization. There are now no common policies in regard to matters of living political interest as to which the Democrats can be and in our judgment will cause the united. They are hopelessly divided, opinion of trotting men in general to in-Their only chance is the mistakes of the Republicans. Now the Fifty-sixth Congress by no means avoided mistakes, but the Democrats took and can take no advantage thereby. They let the "chariot Abbot, Mr. Scannell's. It was aimed, of despotism " roll over them, hoping to no doubt, at the latter, and Mr. SCANNELL put "pork" on their wounds; and they got no " pork." The Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER took it away. Poor Jeffersonians! from any single animal. Then Mr. Lawson Reorganization will be a tough job.

Mr. Carnegie's Offer.

If a man offered to give you a costly carriage, on the condition that you bought a two-thousand-dollar pair of horses and supported in perpetuity a commodious stable and a coachman and a groom, you might on reflection conclude that, after all, the offer was not so advantageous to you as it might have seemed at first sight.

Mr. CARNEGIE offers to give New York \$5,200,000 to put up the buildings for sixtyfive libraries, provided the city furnishes the sites for them and pays for the libraries and their maintenance. The average cost of such sites is estimated by the Comptroller at \$20,000 each, or \$1,300,000 in all, and, according to the estimate of Dr. BILLINGS, the books for the libraries will cost about \$650,000 or \$10,000 for each library. The cost of maintenance Mr. Rives estimates at \$500,000 a year and another estimate is \$600,000, a sum representing the annual interest on twenty millions of bonded indebtedness.

It will be seen, therefore, that if Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer is accepted his \$5,200,000 will increase rather than diminish the now heavy financial burdens of the city. The amount of money proffered is insignificant proportionately to the cost of satisfying that seems to be arranged as a means of for all time the conditions imposed by the giver. That is, Mr. CARNEGIE proposes a new plan of public expenditure, toward which he offers to pay merely a part of of bills of this nature are introduced every year, and as the original cost of a library plant which must be supported by great and permanent public expenditure.

It is bad manners, as the proverb tells us, to look a gift horse in the mouth, but when acceptance of a gift involves a costly change in the public policy such considerations as we have suggested must arise in belong two heats in three would be ample. reasonable minds. Are sixty-five more libraries the one great need of New York? As Mr. Rives has said, this practical question must first be settled by public opinion, sev, sends us the subjoined information; before it is expedient to assume financial obligations so great for that single purpose. but the Governor reminds this corporation. schools it would be desirable to have, and, of course, before people can read the books the Insurance act, and not being under read. New docks, new pavements, new are increased in this one direction the prospects of getting the rest will be dimin-

ished still farther. It will be remembered that letters from precise methods best adapted to accomplish a result so desirable; but nobody among all those correspondents suggested libraries. Mr. HEWITT advised the building of improved tenement houses and the estabhomes; and various other schemes were splender of his name and reputation. The subtle reticence of charm. These qualities proposed, but from no quarter came a suggestion that the multiplication of means and facilities for circulating free reading among the people at the public cost would be a cure for the evils complained of.

Nor would it. The national census of 1890 showed that the number of illiterates in New York was only 7.69 of the population, and it was made up almost wholly ajar The "servant girls" of Pittston, Pa of comparatively recent immigrants, a large part of them unable to speak our language, of whose children the public schools are rapidly making literates.

It will thus be seen that of the total population of New York, all except a small percentage are already able to read. Actually too, nearly all are regular readers. Meantime, however. Mr. HEWITT's humane impulses are outraged by the conditions in which the great mass of the people are. The Committee of Fifteen is horrifled by a meeting of women at Carnegle Hall demanded that it should be stamped out. The newest scheme for the rehabilitation It seems, then, that mere literacy affords of the Democratic party was born in Phila- no cure for human ills; and it is questionable delphia. It calls itself the Jeffersonian if the vice inveighed against is not rela-Society of Philadelphia and is the product tively more rife in the quarters of the town of much anxious thought and more dining, where the most books are read than in the

young " Democratic club or movement look upon popular reading as pernicious, morally and religiously, if it is not super-Certain Democrats of Philadelphia and vised strictly by some sort of religious

going to throw away all prejudice, if instead of keeping it as a means of gratify. also knows how to compet berality and resentment, and welcome ing his own tastes and ambitions merely.

Besides, they don't want to be reorganized. expenditure required by his conditions They consider that the Democrats who is the most expedient use to which the were lukewarm or hostile in 1896 and 1900 public money shall be put when there are have a front of brass in proposing to re- demands on the city treasury for so many organize the party and emasculate its other outlays for improvements as to the platform. If there is any reorganization absolute need of which there is common mingles one or more examples by seven,

Boralma and The Abbot.

What might be a more interesting match See and Phailas, or Goldsmith Maid and Rarus or Dexter and Gen. Butler, is now negotiating between Mr. Lawson of Boston and Mr. SCANNELL of New York, in behalf, respectively, of Boralma and The Abbot. Up to date the correspondence has an instructive bearing upon sport in general, by Mr. C. L. Freer, the present owner The cline in favor of Mr. SCANNELL.

Originally Mr. Lawson proposed a fourcornered contest between his horse, Boraima, Charley Herr, Cresceus and The properly refused to put the champion in it, saying that he was open to a challenge challenged The Abbot for \$25,000 a side, best four heats in seven; the net profits of the track, which Mr. Lawson guaranteed to be at least \$25,000, to be given to "two of Boston's well-known and worthy charities." Mr. SCANNELL replied that he would make the match for the stake specified, but that New York charities were of more concern to him than those of Boston, and that whatever money might come to the two parties in addition to the stake should be divided according to subsequent arrangement Next Mr. Lawson said that he must insist on his plan for charity and there is the situation.

Now charity is charity, and sport is sport Mr. SCANNELL, who, we believe, is not lacking in either, has little interest in comhining the two on the proposed occasion. Mr. Lawson, on the other hand, says that they shall be combined or there shall be no race, and, also that Mr. SCANNELL's anticombination proposition is "getting down to hippodroming.

It is no more hippodroming to race for the large sum Mr. SCANNELL proposes than it is to race for a dollar. On the contrary, it rather seems a hippodroming with charity for Mr. Lawson to make his almsgiving depend on success on the racetrack. Moreover the thought of hippodroming can't he altogether dissociated from a horserace promoting a charitable reputation.

We suggest that Mr. Lawson give out he prefers, or, if he likes, notify them that he will give something provided Boralma larly admirable and through the whole pictbeats The Abbot. And then let us have a race. But no bruising struggle of the best four heats in seven! Three heats in five constitute the maximum test to which any trotter should be subjected. In the flying classes where the two animals involved

Mr. F. F. Folger, Vice-President of the Esser County Fish and Game Association of New Jer-

in the lower bay (Raritan and Sandy Hook bays there are located during the fishing season more than thirty pound nets. These are supposed to be there only for the owners for the catching of mossbunkers menhaden), when the fact is that they catch very few bunkers and tons of weakfish (sea trout) every there are no facilities (ice) for ahipping them to the market, and the ocean pound nets are supplying all

reason; and if the financial burdens of the nets in the bays, rivers, inlets or erecks under the inglediation of this State, so that it will give the food fish that are lucky enough to escape those miles of pound nets on our ocean shore a chance to enter our the scene from the pit of the trough with all sait water fishermen to fish for them. which will bene-

ure are wise-and we believe they are they will make haste to pass the bill now before them to do away with the food-wasting practice to which Mr. FOLGER calls attention.

The Hon. HINKY DINK, the famous Democratic statesman and Alderman of the First lishment of kindergartens and old men's ward of thicago, conquers by the mere Republicans will not nominate a candidate against him. Whereat there is sorrow among affecting his vision and expression; he seeks the Hinkydinkyites, who love a warm campaign and are said to find it helpful to their story tell itself and gradually make its own thirst. The Hon. BATH House John also heartfelt appeal. So some may find his land-weeps. He had hoped to write soul-shaking scapes tame at first, too uniform. The latter hymns in praise of HINEY DINK.

The Octopus has found the kitchen door have formed a union called the Domestic and tameness, also, we discover in time to be a Housekeepers' Protective Association, and virtue, due to the simple spacing of amp'e the work of "formulating demandses" goes masses, and as we study them find that these on apace. The Protective Associates want \$3 a week; no taking care of furnaces or lugthe parlor for the entertainment of "gen- of color, coss lights and reflections; the tleman friends" and "steady company the vice of the town and on Sunday evening ers to have the use of the parlor, subject, of whole. They represent so entirely nature's

for the purpose of "reorganizing" the circulation has vexed seriously the man- Tixes in Berlin, Conn. add ares the Berlinese Democratic party in their part of the agement of the Free Public Library of to come up to his office and settle. He tells world, obliterating Democratic factions Boston and it has felt obliged to establish them that they can't afford to pay the a per towns that Berlin people pay their taxes rupt contradiction to the refinement of his looked for. But what cannot be done or, at | value of which to their readers there may | promptly " So far the velvet; now for the | thought.

To those who pay nothing but a military or polihundred leaders! How many parties are feebling morally and intellectually and tax, I will also say, make an effort to be prompt, it will save you trouble and vexation, as well as me. there is a place in Hartford where you can be accom-

Mr. Montross has accustomed us to the piquant luxury of being able to study a few choice works by some one painter, separately represented. On this occasion he and, though there are only a dozen pictures in all and the space permits detachment, the net impress'on is perforce less agreeably harmonious than usual, for seven painters mean, at least, as many points of view. We may begin by trying to project our

selves into that of Whistler, represented here by "Nocturne-Bognor," which has never before been seen publicly in this country. It was painted about thirty-five years ago and until recently belonged to a collector in Liverpool, from whom it was purchased color scheme is blue and silvery white; an expanse of perfectly smooth sea, except for a slight ripple just off shore and a cardle of creamy movement along the sand. In the shallow water figures are bathing, rather phantom-like than human in the still solemnity and luminousness of ocean and sky. A few trawlers float dark on the deep blue water, one in its progress leaving a wake of pale glow and two show dots of light from their lanterns. The blue of the sea deepens. towards the horizon, which is tremulously light, darkening above and studded with stars. An admiration of Whistler's work recalls his justiflable retort: "If it is beautiful now, why was it not beautiful when it was painted?" But, in this case, the thirtyfive years ago exonerates the present writer from critical responsibility at that period and he need not be afraid to enjoy. The picture has most beautiful quality of color; suggesting the throb and hush of a summer night, when sky and water seem to breathe tranquillity, and hints also at the mystery of such a night, the almost supernatural influence which it has upon the imagination At the other end of the gallery is one of T. W. Dewing's exquisite evening pieces; the warm haze setting over the trees and grass, which stand three graceful girl forms, whose attitudes repeat the tender poetry of the scene, while the quiet richness of their evening gowns add to it a touch of subtle ele-Like the others of this series it is decorative in the simple spotting of the composition and like them is overlaid with a tender web of sweetly poetic motive, as refined as it is intense. By the same painter is also a Decoration," a single girl figure, draped in flowered damask, holding a slender rod which terminates in a flame holder, as she stands bea background of dark leaves and white lossoms. If only for the elegant simplicity in the disposition of the drapery and the charming skill and feeling with which it is painted. the canvas is delightful. Mrs. Dewing the inconsistency is merely the accompanicontributes an unusually beautiful flowerpiece; carnations, involving hues of rose. sulphur and purple brown, set in a grayish drab bowl on a mahogany table against a curtain of pale blue damask. The sprinkled right what money he wants to what charities arrangement of the blossoms and the quiet contrast of the bowl are features, particu

> ure is a suggestion of dainty fragrance. What a contrast of subject is Horatio Walker's "A Sty," with its three hogs, their sandy bristles rubbed down in patches to the pink skin! As the French say he "possesses" his nog; see the extraordinarily truthful drawing of the head stretched upon the ground; Only, one wonders if the brown shadow of the and its workings. interior of the sty be not a too insistent patch graduated penetrability of shadow. Another of gray-green and silver water, while close

From the studio of D. W. Tryon come three landscapes: "Fairhaven," painted in 1899, and "November" and "Sunshine After Rain." both this year's work. The last reveals, particularly, the painter's intricate skill in portraying nature, not less than his absolute faithfulness to his impressions of his dearly loved New England landscape; its plaintive coloring, stealing atmosphere and subtle reticence of chaim. These qualities have wrought themselves into his sympathy, affecting his vision and expression; he seeks no merely pictorial display but lets the simple story tell itself and gradually make its own heartfelt appeal. So some may find his landscapes tame at first, too uniform. The latter quality is, in reality, a virtue, the result of complete harmony; every part of the picture keying into the whole and contributing to a single pervading sentiment. The apparent tameness, also, we discover in time to be a no merely pictorial display but lets the simple single pervading sentiment. The apparent broad expanses, so unobtrusively treated, are diversified with an infinitude of subtle ing out ashes: three "nights off" a week; effects. It is nature, the impression, broad at no meals served after P M, and the use of first, yields in time a multitude of varieties meadow, for example, becoming animated So says a Pittston despatch to the Phila- with evidences of unsuspected life. So these delphia Record, but probably the supulation | quiet canvases of Mr. Tryon's grow upon the about the parlor has been incompletely re- student, till they seem crowded with animabe no objection to allowing the wage payors are to have the use of the parlor, subject, of course, to such restrictions as the Protective Association chooses to impose.

Be at the Money Power got the Missouri Sent by the throat? That body has respected what the Hon John Pannos Altroche of the Henren's last hest stift to man, the initiative and referendum. Thus does the henren's last hest stift to man, the initiative and referendum. Thus does the oppressor of the Menren's last hest stift to man, the initiative and referendum. Thus does the oppressor of the more and standard away in the fastnesses of the Ozarks, ABEL. Sinkhnstoopen waits.

Sinkhnstoopen waits.

The Henriche Buyer, Collector of The Henriche Conne up to his office and settle He tells them that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent interest which the low exacts or tree to charm that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent to the charm that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent to the charm that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent to the charm that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent to the charm that they cont afford to pay the 9 per tent interest which the low exacts or tree to exact from delincated taxpayors He wants to "show the surrounding towns that Rechain people pay their taxes promptly." So for the event is now that Rechain people pay their taxes promptly. So for the event the surrounding towns that Rechain people pay their taxes promptly. So for the event the surrounding towns that Rechain people pay their taxes promptly. So for the event to make the surrounding towns that Rechain people pay their taxes promptly. So for the event the surrounding towns that Rechain people pay their taxes promptly. So for the event to make the surrounding towns that Rechain people pay their taxes promptly. So for the event to make the s ported. On the three "nights off" there can | tion, though it is of the still, small kind, subbe no objection to allowing the wage pay- ordinated always to the larger feeling of the

Pictures by Orrin Peck at Knoedler's.

These pictures present contradictions and But it some of you agglect or refuse to pay your tax. Plained by the youth of the painter Portions from complying with this provision is one which should not be encouraged. If the work referred to in the proposed act is necessary, and desired by the taxages. They are going to discontent with limitations which cannot legal charges. I do not want this unpleasant task nost skillful pointer of still life. In one por-six or seven months for my salary. o perform, but if recessary I must do B. as I have trust is a bunch of prange tiger bles in ; are going to nominate the strongest can- Mr. Carnegle's impulse to make his the law on my size and the handcuffs in my pocket." crimson porcelain vase, most charmingly If it is not desired by them, the permission should didates that were ever seen. They are vast fortune of direct benefit to the public. But No. 11 of Derlin Linews how to conx. He treated, in another there is the pale violet and beginning to the public of the public o easaock of an ecclesiastic, put in quite freely Having dealt terribly with the Trusts, beauty of the texture, its folds and play of the opportunity for making comparison or behardly be formulated more clearly and concerns the cisely than in the paragraph just quoted.

Hastings-on-Hudson introduced through

Assemblyman Cooley an innocent-looking Hastings-on-Hudson introduced through is devoted to Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Assemblyman Cooley an innocent-looking advantage. Many has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian principles. Col.

Bryan has a full set of what he calls Jeffersonian would be enormous, but will Arkansans bend of drawing, particularly in the arms, the upper toward cultivating their minds than standing in so strengthened, there can be little doubt but tory of the village of Hastings-on-Hudson cratic opponents. It is a little hard to by exempting from the limits of the said understand how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan they not be likely to hold that the right to the lady's figure collapses upon itself in a circumstant how Jeffersonians like Bryan their mands than standing in the standing in the standard the s village certain property required for State and Altread are to be reorganized into chosen by himself. The question his offer drink is as indispensable and should be as rather ungainly fashion. Again, hanging ugly one of the male species is the smartest, but it and Chamber of Commerce committee be solved. high on the wall is a study of a head with to a rule.

AT THE MONTROSS GALLERY.

white draping around the shoulders-an olive-skinned face with dark hair, probably Mexican. It is executed with assurance, conviction and feeling, while below appear two portraits, tentative in method, lacking self-reliance, and-one of them especiallycramped and trivial in treatment. fancies that in the study the painter was freely following his own impulse; but in the portrait was uncertain of what he was after. The same uncertainty is felt in the portrait, mentioned previously, of the lady in the brown dress and then, again, in others, such as a lady in a plain-colored waist, another in crimson, he seems to have taken delight in the mere richness of color without working long enough to extract any subtlety of charm. | London. He was not a very distinguished The failure, at any rate, is not due to inability for he proves elsewhere, as has been remarked before, his fine management of detail.

soft hands clasped on his knees, a white fur most sympathetically painted and the flesh tones true and agreeable, while a pleasant tone of color pervades the whole picture. The portrait of Mr. W. R. Hearst is also a striking example of character drawing, ligious communities very little is known though the painting in portions of the picture is thin and insufficiently evolved. A very large open-air genre subject of brown- and sought no prominence by cultivating habited monks in the cloistered garden of "Santa Barbara," presents some charming qualities; the architecture being admirably rendered, and the dainty luxuriance of blossoms and greenery put in with nice regard to general effect as well as to the exquisiteness of details. Amid all this free and joyous reatment, one may find the figures of the onks a little artificial, jarring a trifle on the feeling of the picture; yet, even so, it is an exhilaratingly clever work. Near it is a iny portrait of an old lady and gentleman, printed with almost miniature-like delicacy; the same nicety of precision being reproduced in the ornaments of the room, evidently with the idea of bringing out the scrupulous refinement and lovable qualities characterizing

the old couple. The gist of one's impression of this exhibit is that Mr Peck has a keen sense of character, much color feeling and remarkable skill in painting; although he is very partial in his employment of these qualities, being by no means consistent to the best of which he is capable. Whether this is due to carelessness, diffidence or the lack of mental power to develop his capacities always to the utmost, one cannot say, but his good points are so is too great if it will help a preacher to grip much in excess of the poor ones and yet so marred by the latter, that it is to be hoped ment of a young eager mind, impatient sometimes of laborious means.

FIREMEN'S PRESENT 10T. Foreman Presents Arguments Against the Two Platson Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir: A great many people and numerous newspapers who know little or nothing about the work- Then Sally will turn her head half round and ings and requirements of the Fire Department seem to favor the so-called Two Platoon bill now under consideration by the Legis- is often necessary. As the door opens a few lature at Albany Their approval is given inches you slip your foot in quietly, and so with the best intentions, but I feel sure that secure two or three minutes at any rate for and he knows it well enough to extract as- it would not be given if the supporters of a few words. But the Bishop declares that thetic beauty from the subject and render it the preceding measure were in possession of it is 'ruination to the boot and sometimes subservient to a harmony of mellow richness. a thorough knowledge of the department hurts the toes."

The members of this department to-day in the scheme; rather awkward in shape and | are receiving better pay and obtaining more | thorough disaster" is what their champion. too uniform in color, failing to suggest a time off than at any time in its history. Our Mr. John Kensit, calls the appointmen time off is as follows: All officers receive He threatens to protest in one of the citr pportunity is afforded of seeing Albert P. twenty-four hours off each week, twelve churches against "an out-and-out Roman-Ryder's "Flying Dutchman" a derelict boat hours off each month additional, from 8 P. M. with its wretched occupants in the trough to 8 A.M ; and fourteen days' vacation during the Church." Mr Kensit admits that Dr the summer; the engineers and firemen, behind riding on a crest the phantom craft twenty-four hours three times per month, seems to be whirling past in, what one may and twelve hours each three times per month; "Really, there ought not to be allowed any fixed slmost call, a scream of golden whirlwind, ten days' vacation and full pay while sick for appointment finds favor in the eyes of the The color is splendid and impressive; we real- all members of the Department. The last ladies. He thinks it one of the worst results two years our present Commissioner added of Lord Salisbury's religious policy, the only fish that are lucky enough to escape those miles of pound not one one shore a chance to enter our tivers, bays, 'nlets and creeks and a chance to our seen shore a chance to enter our tivers, bays, 'nlets and creeks and a chance to our sail water fisherment to fish for them, which will benefit the railroads, steamboat companies, hotels and boarding houses.'

If the inemphers of the New Jersey Legislating and powers let loose and, and the powers let loose and face the same time to obtain meals, which is regulated by the distance a man lives from his company quarter, and not, as has been falsely stated, by the pull a man has got, and there are not many companies where a man leaving for meals is not able to obtain a few minutes extra without a power loose and the powers let loose and two additional days to all vacations. Officers and men aliae are allowed the same time to obtain meals, which is regulated by the distance as a man lives from his company quarter, and not, as has been falsely stated, by the pull a man has got, and there are not many companies where a man leaving. Officers are allowed the same time to obtain a man has got, and there are not many companies where a man leaving for meals is not applied to be a man has got, and there are not many companies where a man leaving of the loose and the power loose and the power loose an

Is Honesty So Rore?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir In this morning's SCN appears a report of a meeting last evening of the Patria Club, at which Mr. Moss is said to have remarked, "That there were hopeful signs and that the heroes were not all dead," citing the instances of some prominent citizens who had refused bribes. notably Judge Gaynor, of more or less fame. who was said to have spurped an offer of \$50,000 from the Ramapo Company, the inerence naturally being that these were the exalted, the sait of the earth, and that niches in the Lemple of Fame should be at once pre-

world suit against the directors of the Erie Rail-

From the Indianopolis Press. These pictures present contradictions and inequalities which apparently are to be explained by the youth of the painter Portions of them are excellent and, outdly enough.

"Were you ever taken for a minister?" asked the soubrette "No," sain the leading man with the spiriture of them are excellent and, outdly enough.

"Were you ever taken for a minister?" asked the soubrette "No," sain the leading man with the spiriture. The property of the pr

A Texas Generalization About Girls and Boys.

From the Holtzman facto Nava

This may proceed from the fact that they do more

LONDON'S INTERESTING BISHOP. Called the "Friend of the Man on the Street" -His East End Work.

LONDON, March 9. - When his last ill ness prevented the late Bishop of London from preacaing the "welcome home" from Africa sermo to the City Imperial Volunteers in St. Paul Cathedral last November, these young men found that in the Bishop's place they were listening to a young man, who rose from beside the octogenarian, Dean Gregory, t ascend the pulpit. It was the Suffragan Bishop of Stepney-the east end section of the metropolitan diocese and he is now to the surprise of most people, Bishop of scholer in his Oxford days, and his few books on church work in great cities made little mark. But he was a first-rate preached Three portraits, however, are very accepta- His ten minutes of very friendly address The old ecclesiastic, sitting with his to these thousand young clerks and warehousemen who had gone soldiering and tippet over the violet cassock, is an admirable | were probably not churchgoers by inclinapiece of characterization, consistently studied | tion, visibly surprised and attracted them and throughout well painted. There is also a It was not fine rhetoric, certainly not "gush," portrait of an old lady in a mahogany chair | but to them it was something new in sermons with a lace fichu over her black gown; the face | the utterance of a man of vigorous intelligence and good feeling who credited his hearers with the possession of these same qualities.

Among the ultra-religious and the non-reof Dr. Ingram, the new Bishop of London. for in Stepney he was content to work hard sensational doctrines. A friendly critic of his East Eni work says:

There be made his mark-not as a theologian, not as a scholar, but as the friend of the man in the street. He could take men as he found them and turn them into friends. Many had tried the orthodox way and had failed. He succeeded, partly because he was an optimist and blind to failure and partly because, in the frankest way imaginable, he called a spade a spade. Bold to unconventionality, he took the East End unawares. He shattered its ideal of the smooth-voiced pirson by talking straight and taking chaff with brotherly good bumor, and they repaid him with their attention

"The new Bishop of London has the face of a preacher. The broad, low forehead with the strongly marked brows; the twinkling eyes that speak and call you, though they have a trick of contracting and looking astute: the large, long mouth, with its mobile lins-these show his power. You can see that he believes in preaching, for he respects it He holds that a preaching ministry was selected to be the instrument for the salvation of the world, and he thinks that no trouble one more hearer. He believes that the old firstly, secondly and thirdly is still useful it makes the preacher more orderly. And he possesses that greatest power-the inspiration of a deadly earnestness.

"The Bishop found the work in the East End not easy to begin. House-to-house visiting was a case in point. You knock, he says, at a door. After long hesitation it will be opened about a foot by a little gir you will hear a distant voice from the washtub in the rear: 'Well, Sally, who is that' shout, 'Please, mother, it's religion!' The Bishop says that the 'foot-and-door' trick

The new Bishop is not welcomed by the noisy Low-Church Protestant section. izing Ritualist who will do no end of harm to Ingram is an able man and does not object to him on the score of his youth, but thinks it of no very good augury that the present London may wake up good churchmen to

As Seen by a Woman Who Has Watched Their

Actual Working. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir An article in your issue of Sunday, March 17,

on the subject of "Old Age Pensions," recalls a visit I made a few months since to one of the so-called charitable "homes" in central New York. Some, the majority of the inmates, had

known "better days," but through infirmities and loss of friends had been compelled to find a home in some institution There were others who had, apparently,

never known anything of the luxury of ing, and to them "the home" was like a palace and they had no sense of humiliation in their

While the managers did all in their power for the comfort of the dependents, there was one feature which so emphasized the charity as to give one with any pride of spiral a most depressing sense of humilia tables in the dining room were with odeloth covers, on the ple tables in the dining room were furnished with olicioth covers, on the plea that the "old laddes" were so careless that it was the possible to supply linen tablecleths. Such a mates as knew how to use linen daths should have been allowed their use, execute a distinction had to be made.

If, by the misfortune of circumstances, "old age" people are obliged to relinquish their himes, and give up all social relators to enter an institution, their tastes and preferences should be regarded, so far as possible, and their declining years freed from any sense of pauperism.

There are "homos" in New York where dependents are made to feel their positions, and the servants show no feeling of play of the contrary, they are rude and lisance to invalids, and woe be to the unfortunate who dares to make any complaint. One simulated himself, and the contrary they are rude and lisance to invalids, and woe be to the unfortunate who dares to make any complaint. One simulated himself, and the mode in the medicine prescribed by the "home" physician, she said she would rather die than live, and

prescribed by the "home" physicial. Sold she would rather die than live, and die she did die she did

They are noble charities, but the boards
conducting them know not of the practices
of the hird-nes

If it were possible an "old age pension
would be much more comfortable to the
feelings of the recipion" of such banedicences.

NEW YORK, March 18 Mr. Richard Pine Coffin, whose recent

road Company and J Fiereport Morgan in the New York Supreme Court came to nothing, instituted vesterday a similar ac-

Beath Great r Than Police. The following notice is reported to have appeared on the side door of an uplown saloon on Sunday.

"Owing to the death of ---, this saloon will not be open to-day (Sunday)."

Generous Playing.

From the Philadelphia Press Ethel-Mamma told me I could stay in the parlor last night while Mr Huggard was calling on sister Bess List-Pid she? Ethel-Yes, and it was great fun We played blind man's buil, and they let me

be the blind man nearly all the time.

Plan to Rell ve Cong stien on the Bridge. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEE IN VIEW C

the agustion for better railroad faculties at the New York terminal of the fidding I venture to suggest a

BROOKLYN, March 16. WALTER THORN

Margaret Ang Miss Millward and her success

THE PLAYS. ACTRESSES ELS DAUVRAY AN

Marshall's "The Si Regular Use-Fresh Version Athlone" Revi

It is not often th assembles to see only one act long night when "The on as an afterpiec No doubt the gail due to the reappe who had absented season until last with hearty appl The play is familia: performance was nee two weeks ago Robert Marshall of his longer piece Family" and "His This new writer am devises rather co presses them in dividual.

His odd phraseol sometimes where sembles only W. M. S. McLell culiar arrangemen of plot is exemplify It is not uncomn two ghosts visiting many years after, descendants of the room and much But Capt. Marsh persons say and d laughter causes The shades are

intil midnight, " the occupants of lovers sit, crushing them. The spir the mortals will of their death. every year, but w dience. At the st descendants see some persuasion watch the perform suicide, which is interruptions fo tion. At the cro return to spirit of the enactmen they have time must be some lis because their i because their if fore incapable stantial. The when the cock is the floor, leaving other and the of a delightfull. Elsie de Wolf exactly the ma the stately spe irace Elliston lovers As great a chi torium of the

house rearranger had been the r tions unstairs larging the seat. reduction in pric house What principally var of the va Yorke and Nick muskeleers, an the small role o It was in th of York and A Harrigan, the trai

as in the extrav

songs son d The in I personator of rather clever tuneful music Cecilia Loft vasterday, but m mere she

Grant Stewart Sabastine Hiller sentry outp To him came together pate: that of an E with the Emhad been mo He was tike his capter by sang am es escape Ina parte, who and the viv motives for and the ab and the abse heroine was a Loftus's vent terial for her audience's int-striking and acted and san but will undo tion

farce on safe lukewarm aughter Helen Dauyra day after a: an eared in t Proctor's Fift

(mpleyment) time she had ontinuous sh The medium of entitled "Nights It contained a her husband as plays on that but in few has as in this case character be Miss Dauvra interview wit aggerative er As she chide hanging the the obstruction undressing silence, she of found him wand talked seemed to be rather than a later discloss husband was she but the she had though attuned to fu a desire to emotions, a sactresses ofte M. A. Kenne whom he re, way he has sufficient before

t is settled w of the Emp re Jeas'e M liwa erday that he Anglin his bed